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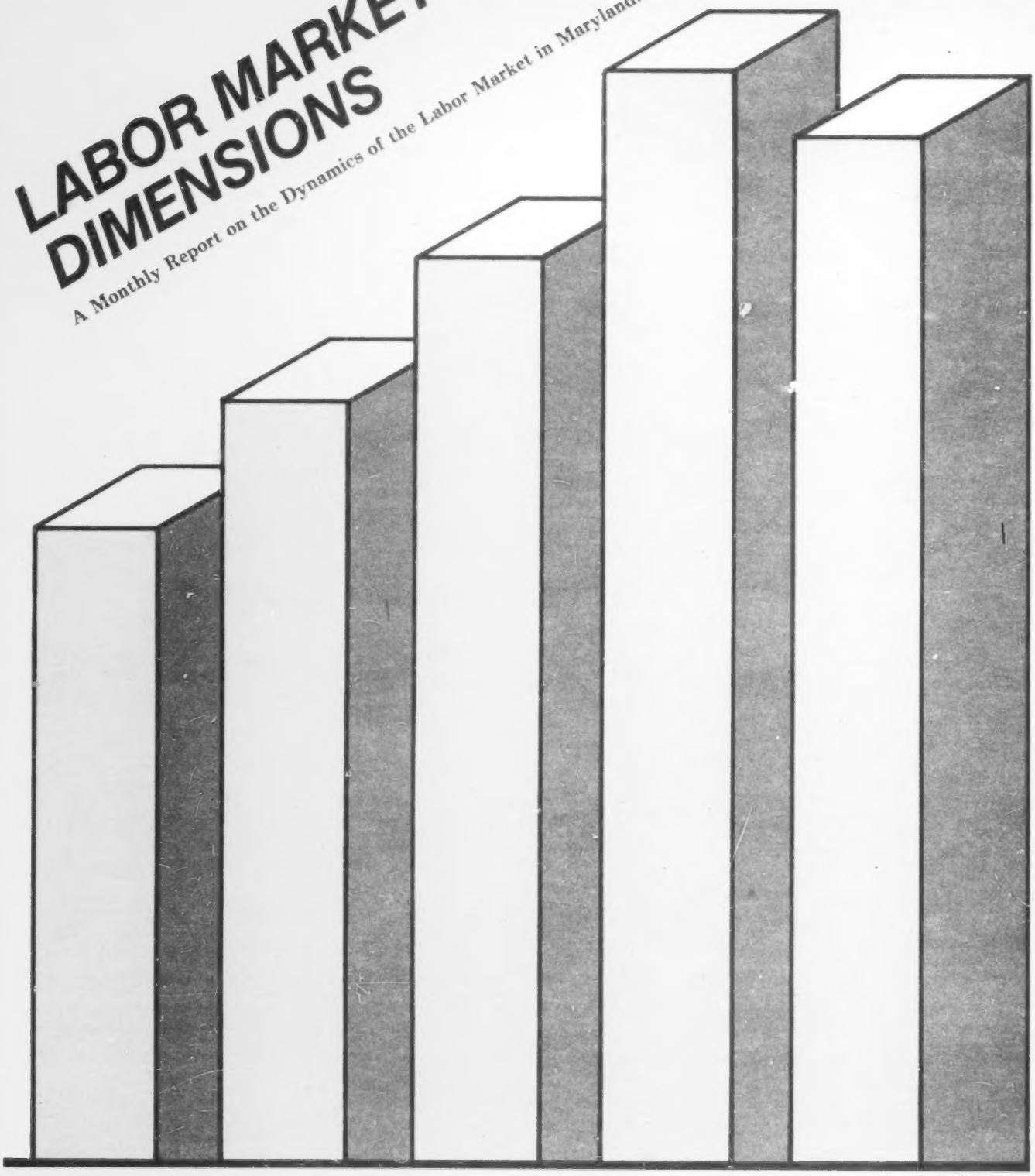
JUNE, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 4.4 percent in May to 4.5 percent in June, for the first gain since January. This was the lowest June rate since 1973. Normally, the unemployment rate registers a greater increase for June.

As students and summer workers entered the labor market, the civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 34,337 persons between May and June. Employed persons increased by 31,122 persons, while the unemployed rose by only 3,215.

In May, only Kansas and Massachusetts had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. The national rate for June of 7.5 percent was significantly above Maryland's rate.

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment hit an all-time record of 1,902,000 jobs in June. Employment has steadily expanded steadily since January, although at a slower rate than in 1984.

Hiring was mostly seasonal during June and was concentrated in construction, eating and drinking places, food stores, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, banking, agribusiness, social services, and federal, city and county governments. There was other hiring in wholesale trade, business services, legal services, and manufacturing. Education establishments registered extensive layoffs at the end of the school year. The manufacturing industry of nonelectrical machinery was hit by strike activity, weak business conditions, and permanent layoffs.

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.82 between May and June to $391.31. Average workweeks remained at May's level of 40.3 hours, while average hourly earnings decreased by 7 cents to $9.71.

Initial claims filed for regular state unemployment insurance were down by 685 between May and June but up by 1,403 over their level a year ago. Continued claims were down by 15,695 over the month and by 2,216 over the year.

The U. S. consumer price index for all items rose by 0.3 percent between May and June. Prices were inflated by 3.7 percent from last June.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's unemployment rate increases for first time since January

Increasing for the first month since January, Maryland's unemployment rate rose slightly from 4.4 percent in May to 4.5 percent in June. This represented the lowest June rate since 1973. Last June the rate was higher at 5.4 percent. For 30 consecutive months, Maryland's unemployment rate was lower than its level a year ago.

Rate increase less than expected

Normally, the unemployment rate increases to a greater extent during June, as large numbers of students and summer workers enter the labor market. The rate had been decreasing steadily this year, falling from January's peak of 6.1 percent to 4.4 percent by May. July's unemployment rate was expected to show little change from June's level.

Seasonal trends dominated Maryland's labor market during June. The civilian labor force swelled by an estimated 34,337 persons from May with the influx of students and summer workers. These new jobseekers had little impact on unemployment, which increased by only 3,215 persons. Although claims filed for unemployment insurance showed little change, unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force registered expected seasonal increases. Claimants represented an estimated 31 percent of the total June unemployment. Substantial claims were still being filed in the industries of construction, primary metals, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, business services, and health services.

Seasonal hiring dominates labor market

Jobs kept pace with the expanding labor force, as employment grew by an estimated 31,122 persons over the month.

Hiring was mostly seasonal in nature and concentrated in construction, eating and drinking places, food stores, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, banking, agribusiness, social services, and federal, city, and county governments. Other hiring was observed in wholesale trade, business services, legal services, and manufacturing. Extensive layoffs were registered in education at the close of the school year. The manufacturing industry of nonelectrical machinery was hit by strike activity, weak business conditions, and permanent layoffs. Since last June, the labor force expanded by an estimated 10,562 persons, as employment grew more rapidly, by 30,803, than unemployment declined by 20,241.

Maryland has 3rd lowest unemployment in nation

In May, only Kansas and Massachusetts had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Unemployment ranged from 3.4 percent in Massachusetts up to 11.6 percent in West Virginia. Maryland's unemployment rate remained significantly below the national rate. The U. S. June rate of 7.5 percent had increased notably from its May level of 7.0 percent. Also suggesting a slowdown in the nation's economy was an increase in the unemployment rate from 7.4 percent last June. Not since June, 1983 had unemployment increased over the year before. Black unemployment rose slightly, nationally, from 15.1 percent in May to 15.2 percent in June. Estimated annually, Maryland's black unemployment rate was 9.3 percent for 1984.

Little change in counties' unemployment rates

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment rates exhibited little change between May and June, increasing in 11 counties and decreasing in 13. Only in Somerset and Worcester did rates change by at least a full percentage point. Last June five counties showed significant trends in their rates. Unemployment rates this June ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery County up to 11.3 percent in Somerset. Only in Somerset County is the rate still in two digits. Meanwhile, unemployment for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area had dropped below 3 percent, with exceptionally low unemployment in Charles, Frederick, and Montgomery counties.

June unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area remained at May's rate of 5.3 percent. Baltimore City's rate slipped from 6.9 to 6.8 percent. The area's employment increased during June in construction, real estate, legal and social services, federal government, and city and county government. Layoffs were registered in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and in education.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area rose from 2.6 percent in May to 2.9 percent in June. Hiring was evident in wholesale trade, food stores, real estate, business services, amusement and recreation services, and federal, city and county governments. The end of the school term brought layoffs in education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate remained relatively high at 7.5 percent, down from 7.7 percent in May. Hiring was noted in construction, and layoffs were evident in education.

In the Balance of State, unemployment fell from 6.1 to 5.6 percent. There was seasonal hiring at food stores, eating and drinking places, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. The unemployment rate decreased substantially in Somerset County, with recalls in food processing. Rapidly increasing employment in Worcester County dropped its unemployment rate to 4.0 percent. The only Eastern Shore county with a lower rate was Talbot. Last January Worcester's rate stood at 19.0 percent, for the second highest rate statewide. Resort activities impact significantly on the county's labor market.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

New record set in employment

In June, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment totaled 1,902,000 jobs. Not only did this set a new record for June employment, but it was the highest total ever recorded. Jobs increased by 16,400 between this May and June, less than the rise of 23,000 during June, 1984. Since the start of 1985, employment has steadily expanded, increasing by 85,300 jobs between January and June. During that five-month period in 1984, a greater 97,500 jobs were added. Hiring was relatively sluggish this year, particularly in February, April, and June. Since April, 1983, each month total employment has exceeded its level for the same month a year ago. This June's employment was higher than the previous June's by 78,200 jobs.

Manufacturing stable on downward curve

Manufacturing employment has shown little change recently, losing 400 jobs in April then gaining 100 in May and another 200 in June. Hiring balanced layoffs this June. The largest change was the decrease of 1,000 jobs in nonelectrical machinery caused by permanent cutbacks, strike activity, and less business. There was hiring of 500 in

paper and 400 each in chemicals and food processing. Last June, the seasonal hiring in food processing was far greater at 1,200 jobs. Other scattered gains last June led in a relatively sizable 2,900 job increase over the month.

While the rest of Maryland's labor market was enjoying recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, manufacturing had begun a new downward curve. For the eighth consecutive month, manufacturing was lower than its level a year ago, falling below the June, 1984 total by 6,500 jobs. The gap had been widening each month. Since last June, 8 out of 17 reported manufacturing categories lost jobs, 7 gained, and 2 were unchanged. Primary metals lost 4,000 jobs over the year, with 2,200 of them in steel. Apparel and textile was down by 2,000 jobs, nonelectrical machinery by 1,500, and electric and electronic equipment by 1,000. Only transportation equipment had increased significantly over the year, by 1,600 jobs.

Seasonal hiring in nonmanufacturing slower than in 1984

Nonmanufacturing employment swelled for five consecutive months, rising by 85,800 jobs between January and June. This compared with a greater hiring of 92,600 during that period of 1984. In June, 1985, 16,200 nonmanufacturing jobs were added, less than the hiring of 20,100 during June of 1984. Hiring was less substantial this June than a year ago in construction, trucking, retail trade, and service. More rapid hiring than last June was observed in wholesale trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and federal government. State government decreased to a slightly greater extent, while local government decreased to a lesser extent this June. For the 27th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing increased over its level a year ago, rising above last June's employment by 84,700 jobs. Down in employment from last June were communications and public utilities by 1,300 jobs. Meanwhile, services was up by 28,900, trade by 24,200, construction by 18,900, finance/insurance/real estate by 6,500, transportation by 3,700, local government by 2,900, and federal government by 1,800.

Seasonal hiring at hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and social services contributed to a gain of 5,900 in services employment during June. Other hiring was seen in business, legal, and engineering/architectural services. Jobs at private schools dropped by 1,800 at the school term's close. Last June the gain in services employment was more extensive at 9,400 jobs. Since this January, services swelled by 27,200 jobs, exceeding the growth of 25,800 between January and June of 1984.

More business and seasonal hiring expanded construction by 4,200 jobs during June, especially among special trade contractors. Hiring was slightly more extensive last June at 4,600 jobs. Between this February and June, jobs increased by 22,100, greater than the hiring of 20,300 during that period of 1984.

Retail trade gained 4,100 jobs during this June with seasonal hiring at food stores, at auto dealers and service stations, and especially at eating and drinking places. Five hundred jobs were lost at general merchandise stores. Last June the seasonal hiring was somewhat more extensive as 4,600 jobs were added in retail trade, with 600 of them at general merchandise stores. Between this February and June, 24,800 jobs were added in retail trade, slightly less than the seasonal expansion of 25,100 during that period in 1984. Scattered seasonal hiring boosted wholesale trade by 1,200 jobs during this June, stronger than the growth of 800 a year ago.

With the hiring of summer workers, federal government and finance/insurance/real estate each gained 2,500 jobs during this June. Hiring was somewhat slower last June, when 2,300 jobs were added in federal government and 2,200 in finance/insurance/real estate. More business in trucking led to an addition of 500 jobs in transportation during June, compared with stronger hiring of 1,100 a year ago.

Seasonal layoffs in education affected state and loal government this June. State government receded by 3,700 jobs. Seasonal layoffs of 4,000 at public colleges and universities overwhelmed the seasonal hiring of 300 at other state agencies. Last June, state government declined by a similar 3,500 jobs. A net of 1,100 jobs were lost in local government this June. The end of the school term brought layoffs of 3,300 by local boards of education and community colleges. Meanwhile, summer jobs programs contributed to a gain of 2,200 jobs at other local agencies. Last year, the overall loss of local government was more extreme at 1,800 jobs, although a lesser 2,300 jobs were lost in education. However, summer hiring by other local agencies amounted to a lesser 500 jobs.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area hiring rises

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 4,100 jobs between May and June, representing 25.0 percent of the gain statewide. The area comprised 52.3 percent of the state's total June employment. Since June, 1984, the area's employment has grown by 6,400 jobs, which represented 8.2 percent of the expansion statewide. During this June, construction increased by 1,600 jobs, finance/insurance/real estate by 1,200, federal government by 800, services and trade by 700 each, and trucking and paper product manufacturing by 500 each. The only noticeable decreases were 1,000 jobs in local government and 900 in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing.

Note: Trends and levels of nonagricultural payroll employ-

ment differ from those of total employment. The former is an estimate of payroll jobs by place of work and the latter is an estimate of persons by place of residence. The two sets of estimates are produced independently by different programs. Also, the payroll employment excludes agriculture, self-employed workers, domestics, unpaid family workers, and strikers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.82 between May and June to $391.31. Average workweeks were unchanged at May's length of 40.3 hours, while average hourly earnings decreased by 7 cents to $9.71. Earnings decreased in the transportation equipment industry by 56 cents. Less substantial losses were registered in miscellaneous manufacturing, paper, and printing/publishing, all due to less overtime work. Average workweeks also were reduced in transportation equipment and in miscellaneous manufacturing. Earnings did increase in seven industries, and workweeks lengthened in five. Average workweeks in June ranged from 35.8 hours in apparel and textiles up to 45.5 in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.30 in apparel and textiles to $13.65 in primary metals. Since June, 1984, average workweeks in manufacturing were reduced by 0.7 hours, while average weekly earnings increased by $4.68 or a minor 1.2 percent. This was considerably less than the national inflation rate in prices of consumer items of 3.7 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $5.70 between May and June to $410.64. Average workweeks were shortened slightly by 0.2 hours to 40.9, while average hourly earnings were reduced by 9 cents to $10.04. Workweeks were longer and earnings higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since June, 1984 the area's average weekly earnings actually decreased by 78 cents or 0.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed were down 3.8 percent from the previous month because fewer claims were filed from workers in the primary metals industry. Continued claims decreased 12.2 percent, weeks compensated were down 9.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 10.0 percent. The average weekly check amount declined less than one percent to $126.79.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 5.8 percent and continued claims decreased 4.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program decreased less than one percent and continued claims declined 14.9 percent.

Initial claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area rose less than one percent, continued claims decreased 8.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 6.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 6.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $130.67.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between May and June to 322.3. Prices of consumer goods have been inflated by 3.7 percent since June, 1984. The index means that a market basket of goods that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.23. Indexed at 301.4 for June, prices of food and beverages rose by 0.1 percent from May and by 2.4 percent from last June. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food at home, indexed at 297.7 for June, were up by 0.2 percent over the month and by 2.0 percent over the year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised data for Maryland's areas and counties for 1978 and 1979.

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State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
JUNE, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	May '84
MARYLAND	2,289,753	2,255,416	2,187,700	2,156,578	102,053	98,838	4.5	4.4	5.4
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,103,590	1,091,193	1,044,953	1,033,599	58,637	57,594	5.3	5.3	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	391,427	387,651	364,742	360,779	26,685	26,872	6.8	6.9	7.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	187,103	184,746	179,762	177,809	7,341	6,937	3.9	3.8	4.8
BALTIMORE	327,567	323,650	310,621	307,246	16,946	16,404	5.2	5.1	6.2
CARROLL	49,421	48,603	47,518	47,002	1,903	1,601	3.9	3.3	4.3
HARFORD	73,412	72,837	70,094	69,333	3,318	3,504	4.5	4.8	6.0
HOWARD	61,568	60,745	59,718	59,069	1,850	1,676	3.0	2.8	3.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,093	12,962	12,498	12,362	595	600	4.5	4.6	6.9
D.C. AREA	921,022	905,267	894,381	881,391	26,641	23,876	2.9	2.6	3.7
CALVERT	22,565	22,095	21,688	21,373	877	722	3.9	3.3	5.0
CHARLES	47,721	46,820	46,406	45,732	1,315	1,088	2.8	2.3	3.4
FREDERICK	73,562	72,590	71,609	70,569	1,953	2,021	2.7	2.8	3.2
MONTGOMERY	364,050	357,845	354,995	349,839	9,055	8,006	2.5	2.2	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	413,125	405,918	399,684	393,879	13,441	12,039	3.3	3.0	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,050	98,030	91,597	90,484	7,453	7,546	7.5	7.7	9.1
ALLEGANY	34,180	34,217	31,539	31,515	2,641	2,702	7.7	7.9	9.0
GARRETT	12,062	11,810	10,953	10,697	1,109	1,113	9.2	9.4	10.7
WASHINGTON	52,808	52,003	49,105	48,272	3,703	3,731	7.0	7.2	8.8
BALANCE OF STATE	166,093	160,926	156,769	151,104	9,324	9,822	5.6	6.1	6.6
CAROLINE	8,841	8,534	8,200	7,889	641	645	7.3	7.6	8.1
CECIL	32,732	32,466	31,246	30,960	1,486	1,506	4.5	4.6	8.4
DORCHESTER	15,367	15,507	13,945	13,955	1,422	1,552	9.3	10.0	8.2
KENT	8,481	8,354	8.078	7,968	403	386	4.8	4.6	6.3
ST. MARY'S	20,987	20,792	19,982	19,859	1,005	933	4.8	4.5	5.7
SOMERSET	8,139	8,024	7,219	6,836	920	1,188	11.3	14.8	13.2
TALBOT	17,986	17,796	17,452	17,284	534	512	3.0	2.9	3.2
WICOMICO	32,162	31,641	30,105	29,519	2,057	2,122	6.4	6.7	5.9
WORCESTER	21,398	17,812	20,542	16,834	856	978	4.0	5.5	4.1
UNITED STATES 2	116,572,000	114,890,000	107,819,000	106,880,000	8,753,000	8,011,000	7.5	7.0	7.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

[A] Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	June '85	May '85	June '84	June '85	May '85	June '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1902.0	1885.6	1823.8	994.8	990.7	988.4
Manufacturing	214.4	214.2	220.9	137.8	138.0	143.4
Durable Goods	112.4	113.7	117.1	76.8	78.2	81.7
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.7	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.1	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.3
Household furniture	1.8	1.7	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.6	7.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
Primary metal industries	15.6	15.9	19.6	14.1	14.4	18.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.6	12.5	14.8	12.5	12.4	14.7
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.7	5.8	5.7	5.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	17.0	18.0	18.5	9.8	10.7	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	37.8	37.9	38.8	26.5	26.6	26.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.7
Communication equipment	26.5	26.4	26.0	19.9	19.7	19.5
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.0	12.4	9.5	9.6	8.1
Ship and boat building and repair	1.6	1.6	3.3	1.4	1.5	3.0
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	102.0	100.5	103.8	61.0	59.8	61.7
Food and kindred products	28.2	27.8	27.6	14.5	14.2	14.4
Meat products	6.9	6.7	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	3.5	3.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.7	4.7	3.0	2.9	3.0
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.0	12.1	14.0	7.5	7.5	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.4	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.4	9.9	10.0	8.0	7.5	7.5
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.0	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.0	26.6	14.3	14.2	14.4
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.5	10.4	10.2	5.7	5.7	5.6
Chemical and allied products	13.0	12.6	12.6	10.0	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.2	9.0	9.3	5.2	5.0	5.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.7	5.5	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.4
Other nondurable goods	1.9	2.0	2.5	*	*	*

[B] Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	June '85	May '85	June '84	June '85	May '85	June '84
Nonmanufacturing	1687.6	1671.4	1602.9	857.0	852.7	845.0
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	137.1	132.9	118.2	56.2	54.6	54.6
Heavy construction contractors	14.3	14.2	14.5	7.6	7.6	7.1
Transportation and public utilities	93.4	92.7	91.6	58.1	57.5	59.5
Railroad transportation	6.9	6.9	7.5	4.9	4.9	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	47.9	47.4	44.2	26.4	25.9	26.2
Trucking and warehousing	28.1	27.6	26.5	13.5	13.0	13.5
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.6	38.4	39.9	26.8	26.7	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.4	24.2	25.5	16.8	16.7	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.2	14.4	10.0	10.0	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	477.6	472.3	453.4	240.8	240.1	233.6
Wholesale trade	105.5	104.3	99.9	60.1	59.8	58.1
Retail trade	372.1	368.0	353.5	180.7	180.3	175.5
General merchandise stores	43.0	43.5	41.7	19.6	20.0	18.9
Department stores	37.0	37.5	35.7	16.5	16.9	16.0
Nonstore retailers	6.2	6.2	7.3	5.2	5.2	6.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	112.0	109.5	105.5	65.7	64.5	63.9
Banking	25.5	25.2	24.3	15.4	15.1	14.5
Credit agencies, except banks	19.6	19.1	15.9	9.5	9.4	9.5
Insurance carriers	21.0	21.1	20.4	16.2	16.1	15.3
Services	475.1	469.2	446.2	235.5	234.8	231.9
Health services	123.9	122.6	118.6	69.3	69.2	69.5
Private hospitals	65.1	65.1	63.0	38.9	38.8	39.5
Private educational services	25.4	27.2	24.8	18.5	20.0	17.9
Elementary and secondary school	10.1	10.3	9.9	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	13.4	14.9	12.7	*	*	*
Social services	23.2	22.5	21.3	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.1	37.7	36.5	17.5	17.1	16.1
Engineering and architectural services	24.6	23.4	22.5	8.5	8.2	7.5
Total government	390.8	393.1	386.3	200.5	201.0	201.3
Total federal government	136.6	134.1	134.8	54.8	54.0	54.8
U.S. Department of Defense	49.1	47.9	47.6	20.0	19.4	19.9
U.S. Postal Service	14.8	14.4	13.7	7.7	7.7	7.3
Other federal government	72.7	71.8	73.5	27.1	26.9	27.6
Total state and local government	254.2	259.0	251.5	145.7	147.0	146.5
Total state government	83.3	87.0	83.5	59.5	59.8	60.5
Public universities and colleges	26.5	30.5	25.8	10.8	11.4	10.8
Non-education	56.8	56.5	57.7	48.7	48.4	49.7
Total local government	170.9	172.0	168.0	86.2	87.2	86.0
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	102.7	106.0	101.5	49.0	50.5	48.8
Non-education	68.2	66.0	66.5	37.2	36.7	37.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[H]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1] Baltimore Metropolitan Area

JUNE, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
MANUFACTURING	$410.64	$416.34	$411.42	40.9	41.1	41.6	$10.04	$10.13	$9.89
DURABLE GOODS	467.19	479.40	469.99	41.9	42.5	43.0	11.15	11.28	10.93
Stone, clay and glass products	449.16	423.02	434.23	45.6	43.7	44.4	9.85	9.68	9.78
Primary metal industries	573.72	567.75	594.15	42.0	41.9	43.4	13.66	13.55	13.69
Fabricated metal products	406.35	391.67	430.91	43.6	41.8	44.7	9.32	9.37	9.64
Machinery except electrical	397.96	393.01	417.56	40.9	40.6	44.0	9.73	9.68	9.49
Electric and electronic equipment	415.90	420.65	387.73	40.3	40.8	40.6	10.32	10.31	9.55
Transportation equipment	562.59	673.30	560.56	42.3	48.3	44.0	13.30	13.94	12.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	280.70	304.41	299.22	40.1	41.7	41.5	7.00	7.30	7.21
NONDURABLE GOODS	347.53	342.07	339.20	39.9	39.5	40.0	8.71	8.66	8.48
Food and kindred products	380.40	377.99	369.26	40.0	40.6	40.4	9.51	9.31	9.14
Apparel and other textile products	228.80	215.50	211.76	35.2	32.9	33.4	6.50	6.55	6.34
Paper and allied products	310.70	306.03	329.01	42.1	41.3	41.7	7.38	7.41	7.89
Printing and publishing	358.30	355.86	339.34	36.9	36.8	38.0	9.71	9.67	8.93
Chemical and allied products	451.50	454.48	492.63	43.0	43.7	46.3	10.50	10.40	10.64
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	324.42	299.55	282.34	43.9	43.1	40.8	7.39	6.95	6.92

Covers an estimated 88,900 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

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[I]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Maryland
JUNE, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
MANUFACTURING	$391.31	$394.13	$386.63	40.3	40.3	41.0	$9.71	$9.78	$9.43
DURABLE GOODS	446.71	455.62	442.37	41.4	41.8	42.7	10.79	10.90	10.36
Lumber and wood products	285.02	277.69	267.24	40.2	39.5	39.3	7.09	7.03	6.80
Furniture and fixtures	302.50	288.12	270.38	41.1	39.2	39.3	7.36	7.35	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	433.16	411.84	424.39	45.5	44.0	45.1	9.52	9.36	9.41
Primary metal industries	566.35	561.02	581.49	41.4	41.1	42.6	13.68	13.65	13.65
Fabricated metal products	393.33	379.04	405.42	42.8	41.2	43.5	9.19	9.20	9.32
Machinery except electrical	482.79	476.01	474.52	41.8	41.5	44.1	11.55	11.47	10.76
Electric and electronic equipment	379.05	381.38	362.04	39.9	40.4	42.0	9.50	9.44	8.62
Transportation equipment	530.06	621.92	515.64	40.9	46.0	42.3	12.96	13.52	12.19
Instruments and related products	334.51	328.41	321.11	39.4	38.5	39.4	8.49	8.52	8.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	301.04	317.82	309.28	40.3	41.6	42.6	7.47	7.64	7.26
NONDURABLE GOODS	336.26	333.29	330.91	39.1	38.8	39.3	8.60	8.59	8.42
Food and kindred products	299.90	293.35	307.85	38.4	37.9	40.4	7.81	7.74	7.62
Apparel and other textile products	225.18	217.98	211.20	35.8	34.6	35.2	6.29	6.30	6.00
Paper and allied products	349.45	346.88	359.08	41.7	41.1	41.9	8.38	8.44	8.57
Printing and publishing	386.88	392.92	368.64	37.2	37.6	38.4	10.40	10.45	9.60
Chemical and allied products	457.10	457.49	482.45	42.8	43.2	45.3	10.68	10.59	10.65
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	344.30	327.54	322.55	43.2	42.1	41.3	7.97	7.78	7.81

Covers an estimated 144,100 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

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[J] Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
JUNE, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[1]		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total Initial Claims	17,253	17,938	15,850	9,778	9,720	9,111
Total Continued Claims	112,614	128,309	114,830	66,989	73,132	68,148
Total Weeks Compensated	103,518	113,957	107,882	64,386	69,187	68,090
Total Amount of Payments	$13,124,679	$14,585,143	$13,881,022	$8,413,209	$8,981,789	$8,383,527
Average Weekly Payment	$126.79	$127.35	$128.67	$130.67	$129.82	$123.13

[K] Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	239	226	259
Total Continued Claims	1,408	1,467	2,021
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	162	163	186
Total Continued Claims	888	1,043	1,055

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

[C] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area[2]

(in thousands)

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	653.0	648.1	624.9
Manufacturing	32.3	32.3	33.9
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	18.1
Stone, clay and glass products	1.6	1.6	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.1	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.5	8.8
Nondurable goods*	14.9	14.9	15.8
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.5	9.2
Nonmanufacturing	620.7	615.8	591.0
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	54.1	53.8	48.2
Transportation and public utilities	20.3	20.2	18.5
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	12.1	11.9	10.3
Trucking and warehousing	9.5	9.4	8.0
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	8.0	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	174.6	173.2	167.6
Wholesale trade	33.1	32.6	31.4
Retail trade*	141.5	140.6	136.2
General merchandise stores	18.3	18.4	17.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.7	35.0	34.1
Banking	7.5	7.4	7.3
Services*	182.0	178.5	171.8
Private educational services	5.9	6.0	5.6
Miscellaneous services	19.3	18.4	18.4
Total government	153.5	154.6	150.3
Total federal government	75.3	74.0	74.3
Total state and local government	78.2	80.6	76.0
Total state government	15.9	17.7	15.4
Total local government	62.3	62.9	60.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[E] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.7	81.1	81.9
Manufacturing	17.5	17.6	18.1
Apparel and other textile products	1.8	1.9	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.7
Nonmanufacturing	64.2	63.5	63.8
Construction	6.7	6.1	6.8
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	6.0	6.3
Railroad	1.6	1.6	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.6	2.6	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.9	18.6	18.3
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.5	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.6	15.5	15.7
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.2	1.2
Health services	6.3	6.2	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.8	1.7
Total government	14.4	14.8	14.2
Total federal government	1.7	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.7	13.2	12.6
State government	4.3	4.6	3.7
Local government	8.4	8.6	8.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[F] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State[2]

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	120.4	116.1	118.6
Manufacturing	23.8	23.5	24.3
Food and kindred products*	9.8	9.7	9.2
Meat products	5.1	4.9	4.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.3	2.3	2.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.4	1.4	2.3
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	1.6	1.8
Other manufacturing	9.7	9.6	9.7
Nonmanufacturing	96.6	92.6	94.3
Construction	7.2	7.1	7.2
Transportation and public utilities*	6.2	6.3	6.4
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	33.9	31.7	32.4
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.9	4.5	4.5
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services and mining*	22.8	21.6	22.3
Health services	7.3	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.6	21.4	21.5
Total federal government	6.2	6.2	6.0
Total state and local government	15.4	15.2	15.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[D] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	439.3	438.4	438.4
Manufacturing	54.0	54.1	54.2
Durable Goods*	18.3	19.0	18.7
Stone, clay and glass products	2.5	2.6	2.5
Primary metal industries	2.7	3.1	4.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.4	4.6	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.2	2.1
Nondurable goods*	35.7	35.1	35.5
Food and kindred products*	9.7	9.5	9.5
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	5.2	5.1	5.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.8	2.6	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.9	1.7	1.8
Printing and publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.8
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals and allied products*	6.3	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.1	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	385.3	384.3	384.2
Construction	17.6	17.3	17.8
Transportation and public utilities	32.7	32.6	33.5
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.5	11.5	11.4
Trucking and warehousing	5.7	5.7	5.6
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.2	18.1	18.9
Wholesale and retail trade	92.2	92.4	91.7
Wholesale trade	29.3	29.4	28.6
Retail trade	62.9	63.0	63.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.1	42.0	41.1
Banking	12.3	12.1	11.6
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.5	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.6	10.4	10.0
Services and mining*	117.0	118.2	117.2
Health services	36.7	36.6	38.3
Educational services	13.7	14.9	13.2
Social services	6.4	5.9	5.7
Miscellaneous services*	5.5	5.5	5.0
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.4
Total government	82.7	81.8	82.9
Total federal government	15.1	14.9	14.8
Total state and local government	67.6	66.9	68.1
Total state government	29.1	28.5	30.4
Total local government	38.5	38.4	37.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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